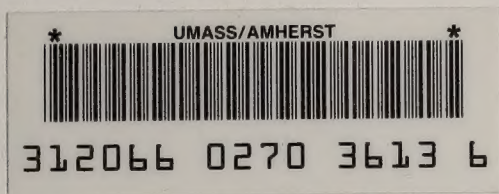


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MEMA

Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency

ANNUAL REPORT



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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION
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Letter From the Director

The Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) is a coordinating agency with the specific responsibility for coordinating Federal, State, local and private resources throughout the Commonwealth in times of disasters and emergencies.

The field of emergency management grows in importance every day. Coordinating resources from many aspects of government and private sector make this activity most unique and vital.

MEMA's continuing focus will be a community based emergency management program with an emphasis on local response and capabilities. During the upcoming year our focus will be to take MEMA to the next level, to run more effectively and efficiently with an emphasis on becoming more responsive to local government needs. The continued commitment and dedication of a professional staff will make it possible to meet these new challenges, take on additional projects and ultimately provide a safer environment to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Partnerships and communication are the foundation in meeting the above articulated goals. Please join us in the continuing process of building partnerships. I look forward to a continued successful working relationship with all of you.

Thank you for your commitment to Emergency Management.

Peter G. LaPorte
Executive Director

About the Agency

Agency Mission Statement

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a state of opportunity and innovation. We are committed to providing a high quality of life for all our residents, and to ensuring that our state is a leader in the nation in the fields of science, technology, and the arts. We are committed to providing a high quality of life for all our residents, and to ensuring that our state is a leader in the nation in the fields of science, technology, and the arts.

About the Agency

MEMA is an executive branch of Government within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is responsible for the management and coordination of the state's emergency response system. MEMA is responsible for the management and coordination of the state's emergency response system. It is responsible for the management and coordination of the state's emergency response system. It is responsible for the management and coordination of the state's emergency response system.

MEMA's resource network includes public health officials, emergency workers, the police, public works and transportation officials, non-profit and volunteer agencies such as the Red Cross, and all Federal agencies. In times of crisis, these resources are mobilized to respond to an emergency.

MEMA has the responsibility for coordinating the state's emergency response system, which includes the public health and safety of the state. It is a team effort and the success of the state's emergency response system depends on the cooperation of all agencies and the public.

About the Agency

Background

Often times, people drive down Route 9 West and wonder: What is that bump in the ground next to the State Police Campus? This is what we here at MEMA like to call the bunker. Forty feet underground, the bunker is a hub of activity during any disaster.

The bunker was dedicated November 16, 1963, and was the first State underground facility of its type in the United States. It has served as the prototype for many others built in other states.

Constructed to withstand the pressures of a 20-megaton missile exploded three miles from its location, the bunker is built of reinforced concrete and covers an acre under ground. The walls vary in thickness from 18 to 24 inches while the roof is comprised of two feet of high pressure concrete, covered by five feet of compacted earth and a black-topped parking area.

About the Agency

Agency Mission Statement

The Coordination of all resources of the Commonwealth to avert or to combat the effects of disaster, natural or man-made is the sole responsibility of this Agency. Through its efforts you can and will survive and recover from disasters, whether they be from hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, floods or nuclear incidents. This Agency is concerned with you as an individual and your ability to be prepared to survive and as such, it merits your whole-hearted support.

Agency Description

MEMA is an Executive Branch of Government within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with responsibility for coordinating Federal, State, local and private resources during disasters and emergencies. Through its Framingham State Headquarters and Field Offices in Tewksbury, Bridgewater and Belchertown, MEMA helps develop plans for effective response to all hazards, trains emergency personnel to protect the public, provides information to families and communities, and assists individuals and communities to recover from disaster losses.

MEMA's resource network includes public health and safety officers, emergency workers, fire, police, public works and transportation officials, non-profit and volunteer agencies such as the Red Cross, and all Federal agencies. Business and industry are also vital team members in an emergency.

MEMA has the responsibility for coordinating the state and local response which sustains the public health and safety in a large scale emergency. Emergency Management is a team effort and this level of coordination is a result of all members of the resource network and of the Agency working together.

About the Agency

Background

With the roof four feet below grade supported by interior columns on independent footings, the concrete structure is capable of withstanding an equivalent static pressure of 30 pounds per square inch. Under this magnitude of loading, the entire structure and the complete envelope of earth surrounding it will move three inches horizontally and nine inches vertically, then snap back to its original position. In plan, the bunker is a rectangle measuring 220x160 feet. Inside heights vary from 13.5 feet in the offices to 18.5 feet in the mechanical equipment room. The bunker serves as protection for the Governor, emergency management staff, State agency decision makers, private support organizations, and federal liaisons when disasters strike.

President Kennedy approved the \$2,500,000 to have the bunker built in 1963 because of the serious threat of a nuclear attack during the Cold War. Originally named "The Civil Defense," the agency was pictured as a citizen's effort to "cope with disaster caused by enemy attack or the ravages of nature." Today, MEMA focuses on planning, responding, and recovering from disaster with a newly equipped Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

1996 Major Projects and Accomplishments

During 1996, MEMA experienced many changes. Director A. David Rodham left to become Assistant Secretary of Public Safety and to assume leadership of the National Emergency Management Association. He left shortly after he steered MEMA through the twin hits of "Hurricane Bob" and the "No-Name Storm" in 1991, the South Berkshire Tornado, Memorial Day 1995, followed by the battering of the "Blizzard of '96." Under his direction, the Agency strengthened its local and federal partnerships as well as those with other state agencies. MEMA undertook a functional reorganization, the development of all-hazard strategies, and experienced an influx of new technologies.

Peter LaPorte assumed leadership on May 23, 1996. On his first day, he successfully handled a microburst in the Brockton/Whitman area with assistance from the National Guard and Fire Services. Director LaPorte, former Deputy Police Commissioner for Administration/Chief of Staff of the New York City Police Department, has since made major investments in technology, training, and communications.

Major Achievements-1996

- Developed Terrorist Awareness Program for all employees. This included a 20 minute video and the preparation and delivery of a course of study in "super-terrorism" which was conducted 10 times for approximately 300 first responders.
- Secured \$25 million in federal funding for the Blizzard of 1996.
- Secured \$45 million in state and federal funding for the floods in October.
- Conducted the first All Hazard Conference attended by over 1,200 public safety personnel from all over New England.
- Improved procurement procedures for greater competition and better value in contracted goods and services.

Looking Forward 1997

Looking Forward—1997

MEMA will be focusing on the four phases of emergency management—Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. MEMA has been and continues to be driven by this framework and is committed to excel in each phase through partnerships with other state agencies and governments, as well as local, federal, volunteer organizations and the private sector to ensure a reduction in the loss of life and property from all hazards. We will establish, in concert with our partners, a state-wide comprehensive, all-hazards approach to emergency management, making mitigation the foundation of the system.

We will utilize the best technology and make the most of our capabilities to provide a rapid and effective response to, and recovery from, disaster. A key focus will be to improve the local response capability through training and exercising of the local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan with key local officials. MEMA will seek new funding sources to expand current programs and initiatives. We will strengthen state and local emergency management through commitment to partnership agreements, continually working toward our ultimate goal of a safer Massachusetts.

Looking Forward—1997

MEMA will:

- Continue to work with local emergency management officials to expand capabilities through risk assessment, training, planning, and technical assistance.
- Continue to update and revise the hazardous materials annex to the local comprehensive emergency management plans and offer technical assistance to exercise and evaluate the plan.
- Continue to maintain, update and revise State disaster assistance plans including evaluation of natural hazards and development of the actions required to mitigate such hazards.
- Continue to provide funding and technical assistance for flood mitigation activities in communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.
- Enhance seismic safety through training seminars, outreach programs, and providing technical assistance as requested.
- Enhance hurricane awareness and planning efforts through outreach programs and exercising of local comprehensive emergency management plans utilizing a hurricane scenario.
- Continue to update and upgrade response plans and procedures for a nuclear power plant incident including training and exercising up to 5,000 emergency responders.

MEMA

Current Capabilities

Planning



Planning Program Overview

The Planning Department is responsible for the emergency planning function within MEMA. This entails working with State and federal agencies, volunteer organizations, and cities and towns on emergency planning issues and development of emergency plans.

Each community in Massachusetts is required to have an emergency plan. MEMA assists communities in developing and maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for their community. The CEMP is an all hazards plan that addresses mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for natural and technological emergencies. Hazards covered in the CEMP include hazardous materials, floods, tornadoes, dam failure, hurricane, winter storm, earthquake, terrorism, civil disturbance, and radiological emergencies. MEMA provides a formatted CEMP to communities through workshops and community visits to assist local officials in developing and updating their CEMP. Approximately sixty communities each year participate in an update of their plan.

The Planning Department is responsible for maintaining the State CEMP, which is used by MEMA and State agencies for emergency management coordination and is coordinated with the federal response plan.

The Planning Department supports planning for hazard specific areas in addition to the CEMP (such as aircraft scenarios) and other topics which need further planning.

The staff of the Planning Department supports all MEMA emergency operations at the State EOC, MEMA Area EOCs, or disaster recovery centers.

The Planning Department edits and publishes the agency newsletter "Bunker Bytes."

Planning Program

Major Achievements for 1996

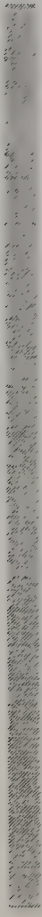
- The Planning division updated sixty-five CEM plans working with MEMA Area Offices and communities. Several workshops were conducted at each MEMA Area office for communities to attend. A daytime and evening workshop was offered at each location. Additional support was provided to individual communities by planners and Area staff.
- Work was initiated to revise the CEM format. The intent is to condense the plan while retaining key information. The process will continue in 1997 with a goal to conclude by June 1997 with the use of the revised plan for scheduled plan updates.
- The planning staff supported the regional All-Hazards Conference in Boston in June, and spent extensive time supporting the October 1996 flood response and recovery activities. This resulted in a several months delay in beginning the 1997 plan update process, which begins in the fall of each year.
- Planning staff supported development of State EOC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and Emergency Support Function (ESF) procedures, and local SOPs.

Planning Program

Looking Forward-1997

- The CEMP revision process will continue. A draft revision will be circulated for comment, followed by several subsequent drafts. A new Resource Manual will be developed to contain much of the CEMP support information such as forms, telephone numbers, and other data. The final draft will be completed in June, and will be used to update approximately sixty plans scheduled for 1997. The revision process will continue into the following year with attention to improving hazard specific information as needed.
- An Aircrash plan will be written in the spring and will be finalized this summer.
- The Document Control function will be reassigned to the Planning Department to enable all planning documents to be controlled under the Planning Department. The CEMP will be entered into the Document Control program to allow for updating all or portions of the CEMP when needed. Other MEMA plans and documents will be controlled centrally as needed.
- The Planning Department will develop a draft emergency plan for daycare centers in conjunction with the State Office for Children. A workshop for day care operators is scheduled for November in Lowell and is being hosted by the American Red Cross-Merrimac Valley Chapter.
- Planning Department staff will participate in two Workshops on Emergency Management (WEM) in Areas I & II, and will support the September 1997 WEM in Area III. Staff will support the Hurricane Janice exercise in July, and the Pilgrim Nuclear exercise this fall.
- The Director of Planning will work with the MEMA Area Directors and Planning Department Staff to review the CEMP update process for possible improvements.

Training Program



Training Program

Overview

Training works closely with Planning, Operations, and the Area Offices. In 1996, this unit presented over 80 training programs, sponsored many of the workshops which were part of the All-Hazards Conference, provided exercise grant money to communities, and worked with the Terrorism Coordinator on the comprehensive terrorism program.

The Training Division is responsible for implementing the Emergency Management Training Programs, including presenting, planning and coordinating training seminars, workshops, and conferences to State and local public safety personnel, sponsoring attendance at the National Emergency Management Institute, assisting in exercising emergency plans and procedures, facilitating the Independent Study program, and awarding special training grants.

Training Program

Major Achievements-1996

The Training Division has developed and enhanced partnerships with other federal and state agencies, local liaisons, private enterprises and voluntary organizations. Activities which supported these efforts in 1996 include:

- Provided financial assistance and technical support for the following courses which were conducted by the Massachusetts Fire Academy:
 - Operations/Incident Command System (ICS) Train-the-Trainer— 10 classes, 320 participants
 - ALOHA (HAZMAT Teams)— 6 classes, 150 participants
 - Operations—26 classes, 960 participants
 - HAZMAT Technician Refresher—1 class, 200 participants
 - ICS/EOC Interface—2 classes, 80 participants
- Provided financial assistance and technical support to cities and towns for training and exercises.
- Conducted an Exercise Design course for 40 participants as well as an Exercise Evaluation course involving over 35 participants.
- Hosted and participated in a panel for the Massachusetts Fire Academy "Preparing for Acts of Terrorism" seminar. As a result, disseminated on a national level over 100 copies of the video; on a state level, 2 copies were given to each state.
- Trained over 1,400 personnel in the Terrorism Awareness Training Program.

Training Program

Major Achievements-1996

- Scheduled and facilitated eight workshops on Response to Superterrorism.
- Provided financial support, through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) HAZMAT Grant, and guidance for five community exercises involving over 200 emergency responders and community representatives.
- Coordinated training development program for over 60 MEMA staff.
- Increased training participation client base by over 30% to include more local police, fire and private sector representatives.
- Conducted the annual "Hurricane Janice '96" preparedness exercise involving over 120 participants.
- Participated in initial planning for "Response '98" FEMA exercise.
- Developed the first MEMA Training Calendar and distributed over 3,000 copies statewide.
- Designed and implemented a training database to monitor over 300 offsite emergency training activities relating to the nuclear power plants.
- Developed intensive training program in response to the needs of over 300 emergency responders in Massachusetts communities around the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station.
- Established the Nuclear Training Advisory Committee whose focus is to establish a unified state-run training program in response to emergency preparedness for Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station, Seabrook Station and Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station.

Training Program

Looking Forward-1997

- All MEMA staff and supervisors will receive mandatory Sexual Harassment training.
- Design 1998 MEMA Training Calendar and distribute 5,000 copies statewide.
- Continue to provide guidance and technical support for cities and towns, primarily in the areas of Training and Exercise.
- Provide administrative services and host Department of Mental Health's Disaster Crisis Counseling training meeting.
- Provide administrative services for the Annual Hurricane Conference for Massachusetts utilities.
- Conduct ICS-300 and ICS-400 for Executives classes.

Operations Program

Operations Program

Overview

MEMA operates and maintains the State EOC seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. This serves as the hub of state government during significant or potential public safety emergencies. This fully equipped and protected structure serves as the command and control center for government officials and members of the Massachusetts Emergency Management Team who provide necessary support in response to emergencies. The EOC is the direct link between the three Area Offices and local communities.

The Operations Division:

- Manages and coordinates emergency response efforts for the Commonwealth.
- Prepares and trains the Massachusetts Emergency Management Team.
- Represents the Agency at meetings and conferences concerning Emergency Management.
- Assures that the Agency maintains a high degree of preparedness and readiness.
- Prepares and maintains the Agency's master calendar.
- Updates and publishes the Governor's Emergency Notification Roster.

Operations Program

Major Achievements-1996

During 1996, the EOC was redesigned to provide a more effective and efficient environment for disaster staff. The additional computer technology and multi-media capacity is attracting many visitors to the Operations room.

Operations staff organized and participated in a two-day conference for operations, communications and computers for New England States. The latest information and computer technology for emergency operations was discussed and brought back for inclusion in State support plans.

This division led representatives of 20 coastal communities to a one-week training session for hurricane planning and response held at the National Hurricane Center in Miami, FL.

This division planned and supported the 100th running of the Boston Marathon. An emergency communications network and partial activation of the State EOC were elements of this support.

Operations staff recruited and trained volunteers from the Secretary of the Commonwealth's Citizens Information Bureau to operate the toll-free hot line during major emergencies. During the October '96 floods, this group responded to over 5,000 calls.

The State Emergency Operations Center was activated eight times for emergencies; three winter storms, two hurricanes, flooding, a downburst, and a full scale nuclear exercise.

Operations Program

Major Achievements-1996

Special Programs (Developed or Enhanced):

- Mass Casualty (Air-crash at other than a major airport).
- Animal Support during emergencies.
- Debris removal from devastated areas.
- Preservation of historical artifacts, buildings and documents during emergencies.
- Dam safety programs for downstream populations.
- Organization of a rapid response and evaluation team for disaster.
- Monitoring un-gauged rivers within watershed districts.

Operations Program Looking Forward-1997

The Operations Division Plans to:

- Complete Operations Room Project

- Install additional televisions to allow emergency officials and team members to monitor news broadcasts for intelligence gathering and for awareness of information which is being disseminated to the general public
- Computer software and hardware upgrades to allow the use of more advanced programs

- Continue to develop and enhance special programs

- Continue the development of the State Asset Data Base, including private sector resources

- Enhancement of the Agency's support capability and capacity for responding to significant emergencies and special events as required

Communications Program

Communications Program

Overview

- The ability to successfully transmit and receive information in a timely manner is essential for managing emergencies and disasters. The MEMA after-hours dispatcher is often the first report taker at the State level for any serious natural or man-made incidents which may require resources beyond the local level.
- MEMA communications, with its 24-hour/7-day a week dispatch capability is responsible for keeping key personnel/agencies informed of emergency events which have occurred or are occurring throughout the Commonwealth. Some of the incident categories are fires, utility emergencies, hazardous materials and severe weather. In addition, MEMA communications is the primary notification point for the Seabrook Nuclear Power Station. A National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather terminal provides the latest information for any weather situation. MEMA Communications is the State Warning Point for the National Warning System (NAWAS), a dedicated Federal and State phone system to 27 warning points throughout the Commonwealth. Our radio system provides state-of-the-art communications statewide; worldwide communications is provided by a FEMA supplied high frequency 1,000 watt transceiver.

Communications Program

Major Achievements-1996

The Communications Program received/produced:

- Partial use of the State 800 MHz Trunking Radio System-Not Fully Implemented
- Existing VHF High Band Repeaters (via Nuclear Power Plant System)
- Cell phones
- Added notification responsibilities
- Formalized dispatcher training
- Standard Operating Procedures for notification of emergency events
- Expanded data base to include notification contacts for each community in the Commonwealth
- Outreach program to assist local officials with their emergency management communications needs/problems

Communications Program

Looking Forward-1997

The Communications Program will:

- Reconstruct the Low Band Radio System for statewide O.E.S. use
- Utilize the Conventional 800MHz frequencies for on-scene tactical use, (i.e. State HAZMAT Teams)
- Utilize the Trunking 800 MHz Talk groups for backup communications
- All tied together through the new Digital Microwave System
- Oversee installation of a new digital telephone system for MEMA
- Install new consolidated communications console and move ancillary equipment to new dispatch area
- Continue dispatcher training
- Seize opportunities to create communications partnerships with other organizations
- Continue being proactive when dealing with events/incidents of interest to MEMA, EOPS and the Governor's Office

Disaster Recovery Program

Disaster Recovery Program

Overview

The Disaster Recovery Department is responsible for distributing the federal and state disaster monies for individuals, cities, towns, state agencies and eligible private non-profits. These monies are to assist in their recovery efforts and restore the areas to their pre-disaster condition.

The Disaster Recovery Program is charged with full administration of the Public Assistance and Individual Assistance Programs and is required to monitor the applicants to ensure that they complete the programs in their entirety as well as provide a full accounting of the funds received.

The Disaster Recovery Program, in conjunction with the Department of Environmental Management, is responsible for administering and executing all State and Federal Flood Mitigation programs.

Disaster Recovery Program

Major Achievements-1996

- Initiated changes to the Fire Suppression Agreement with FEMA to result in more effective delivery of service.
- Assisted in the development of a private/public partnership with Massachusetts Drive/Fly, a coalition that currently exists with support of 20 private businesses and organizations to provide needed resources in times of disaster.
- In coordination with New England States Emergency Consortium, Disaster Recovery secured funding from Cellular One and Radio Shack to distribute weather radios to school districts throughout the State, further ensuring the safety of children.
- On January 24, 1996, Massachusetts received a Presidential Declaration as a result of the January Blizzard that struck the nation's Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions. MEMA Disaster Recovery administered the FEMA Public Assistance Program for this disaster; 363 applicants were reimbursed a total of \$16,177,860 for their recovery efforts.
- In a 24-day period beginning May 21, 1996, four counties were impacted by unusual weather events. On May 21, 1996, a windstorm swept through Plymouth, Norfolk, and Bristol counties. Additionally, Franklin County experienced heavy rain and flooding on June 13, 1996. MEMA requested federal assistance combining both storms, but was denied by FEMA. Nonetheless, MEMA and State Legislators were able to successfully secure State funding for both storms. Disaster Recovery audited all project costs and to date has disbursed a total of \$774,387 for the May Windstorm, and \$1,433,423 for the Flash Flood.

Disaster Recovery Program

Major Achievements-1996

- On October 20-21, 1996, five counties were impacted by very heavy rains that resulted in serious flooding conditions. Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk Counties all sustained major damage that resulted in a Federally Declared Disaster. MEMA will administer both the FEMA Public Assistance and Individual Assistance Programs. A projected \$60 million will be disbursed in Public Assistance and \$19 million for Individual Assistance.
- In addition, MEMA secured a declaration from the Small Business Administration resulting in the distribution of approximately \$14.8 million in low interest loans.

Disaster Recovery Program

Looking Forward-1997

- MEMA will continue to assist applicants in their recovery efforts for the October 20-21, 1996 Flood.
- In conjunction with the Department of Environmental Management (DEM), MEMA will administer FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA). The FMA, created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, provides funding to assist states and local communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- In conjunction with DEM, MEMA will administer \$11 million in Mitigation Funds made available as a result of the October Flood 1996. Projects include acquisition and relocation of the Spicket River in Lawrence; retrofitting and acquisition for homeowners in Marshfield; drainage improvements in Quincy; replacement and installation of culverts of four brooks in Peabody.

Nuclear Safety Program

Nuclear Safety Program

Overview

The Nuclear Safety Division is responsible for the maintenance of all State, Area and local plans and procedures for response to an incident at the Pilgrim (Plymouth, MA), Seabrook (Seabrook, NH), Vermont Yankee (Vernon, VT) and Yankee Rowe (Rowe, MA) nuclear power plants. This includes planning, training, exercising, and inventory control for all emergency response organizations to support offsite actions in the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), a ten mile radius from the plant location. Included are support facilities and organizations outside the EPZ such as reception centers, host schools, shelters, HAZMAT response teams, Red Cross, etc.

The Nuclear Safety Division is responsible on behalf of MEMA and the Commonwealth in ensuring that all nuclear power plants affecting Massachusetts meet the standards of reasonable assurance for public health and safety.

Nuclear Safety Program

Major Achievements-1996

- Completed the Biannual full-scale exercise for the Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant and received the highest grades from FEMA for any exercise to date.
- Successfully completed a graded exercise for the Masconomet Regional School Reception Center.
- Updated and revised all plans and procedures for the three operating nuclear plants. Documents received FEMA approval.
- Trained over 5,000 emergency workers.
- Conducted preparatory drills for the Seabrook Exercise and off-year drills for the other plants.
- Updated, published and distributed Public Information Calendars, posters, transient brochures and Public Service Announcements for all three operating plants.
- Prepared the MEMA Agency Newsletter.
- Assisted in all emergency operations.
- Assisted in the preparation of the EOPS Standard Operating Procedures project.
- Assisted in the World Trade Center Emergency Expo and the Annual Public Safety Fair.

Nuclear Safety Program

Looking Forward-1997

- Prepare and conduct a full-scale graded exercise for the Pilgrim Station.
- Prepare for and conduct a full-scale graded exercise for the Greenfield Community College Reception Center.
- Prepare plans and procedures for the moving of the Reception Center at the South Weymouth Naval Air Station to Braintree High School.
- Prepare for the change from Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) to Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Develop a system for re-mapping of the Seabrook EPZ.
- Annual review of all plans and procedures.
- Annual emergency worker training.
- Prepare a "Governor's Guide During an Emergency."
- Assist in all non-nuclear Agency activities.

Fiscal Program

Fiscal Program Overview

The Fiscal Program is responsible for the disbursements of all state, federal and private funds received by the agency. The department staff consists of a chief fiscal officer, two accountants, purchasing agent, payroll clerk and two data entry specialists. The Fiscal Program is also responsible for agency compliance with all state and federal regulations and policies governing the administration of the agency.

In FY-97, the Fiscal Program managed 42 appropriation accounts with expenditures totaling over 14 million dollars. This included operating accounts, federal grants and disaster recovery funds. The department works closely with both agency staff and local emergency managers in implementing the federally funded State and Local Assistance Program.

The Fiscal Program also works in partnership with other state agencies in projects such as Procurement Reform and the development of a multi-agency Employee Handbook.

Computer Program

Computer Program Overview

At MEMA we provide the Commonwealth with organizational and support services during crises. We are committed to computerize and improve the quality of information and our ability to deliver it.

Our objective is to place hardware and software infrastructure to advance this goal. The Local Area Network (LAN) manager's recommendation is to build productive computers on a productive network. We will implement uniform computer procedures for general operation, security, training, and technical support. Current capabilities will be greatly enhanced and many new capabilities added.

At this time we have the fiscal and human resources available to expand our computer capability. The new network equipment and upgrades will enable us to meet the current standards in the industry.

Computer Program

Major Achievements-1996

- Completed the implementation of Transmission Control Protocol3—how PC's connect with the Internet and other PC's.
- Purchased and installed a new Compaq server (approximately \$42,000) which will enable all three Area Offices to connect and access file sharing, E-mail, Internet and other benefits directly to Framingham.
- Computer technician attended several "state-of-the-art" training seminars, i.e., Emergency Information Services (EIS), Year 2000 workshop, and Banyan mitigation from Banyan street talk to Windows NT.
- Purchased and programmed ten new "state-of-the-art" PC's.
- Completed the acquisition of a system which will enable the agency to avoid the potential of downtime due to a system failure during a serious event. It is critical that MEMA maintain effective PC communications internally and externally at all times.

Computer Program

Looking Forward-1997

- Connect the areas to Framingham so that everyone has access to the Internet, E-mail, and file sharing so that anyone can communicate with any other Area Office.
- Continue to upgrade obsolete PC's with more efficient systems to meet the needs of the agency.
- Complete PC training to all 68 employees by outside consultant. The purpose is to bring everyone up to a skill level that will help attain maximum use and knowledge of their respected "system" concurrent with their specific job function requirements.
- Develop a YEAR 2000 plan for the agency including all systems, i.e., phones, faxes, alarms, and computers.

Earthquake Program

Earthquake Program Overview

MEMA has been actively working on a variety of earthquake issues for well over a decade. It is well documented that a lot of good work has been done.

In 1975, the state incorporated seismic design requirements into the state building codes which is mandatory for each of the 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth. This applies to all new construction. Currently, the Seismic Advisory Committee is in the process of recommending code requirements and modifications for existing buildings. In short, a great deal of work has been accomplished and more earthquake mitigation will continue to be completed in the area of building code regulations.

On the other hand, public awareness and preparedness is at a low level throughout the state. There does not seem to be any segment of the public other than utilities and nuclear that has an acceptable level of earthquake realities.

A brief review of the history of earthquake activities in New England is enough in itself to cause prudent people to give it some serious thought.

Earthquake Program

Overview

Between 1924 and 1988, there have been twenty-four earthquakes in the Northeast with a magnitude of 4.5 or greater on the Richter scale. Of these, eight were within the six New England States and the other 16 within New York or the Province of Quebec were so close and strong that they were felt throughout New England.

Massachusetts is particularly vulnerable to earthquake damage because of our population density, large inventory of older buildings, and soil conditions. Boston is especially susceptible to earthquake damage because a substantial portion of the City is built on landfill. Moreover, Boston abuts the Atlantic Ocean, further increasing vulnerability from the potential of liquefaction. Seismic waves move through soft soil with more attenuation than hard soil, in part explaining why an earthquake in Massachusetts is predicted to cover four to ten times the area that it would in California where the soil is of a different composition.

Earthquake Program

Major Achievements-1996

- Trained 525 Building Inspectors and Zoning Enforcement Officials throughout the 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Completion of this program certifies the participants to identify potential structural risks as a result of a serious earthquake by using the official methodology developed by FEMA, "Rapid Visual Screenings of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards."
- A MEMA staff member was selected as one of fifteen members to serve on the national Project Oversight Committee throughout the development of HAZUS (software to conduct an Earthquake Loss Estimation).
- As a result of efforts from MEMA the City of Boston was selected by FEMA and the National Institute of Building Sciences as the only city in eastern United States to conduct a pilot study of HAZUS—estimated to be a value of \$400,000.
- New seismic building requirements were adopted into the state Building Codes making Massachusetts one of the first states to have seismic codes for BOTH new and existing structures.
- Increased public awareness through outreach programs; speaking engagements at elementary schools, corporations, fraternal organizations, churches and other public groups.
- Initiated and organized key players to form a state-wide effort to develop a standardized plan for Debris removal after a major event. This is an ongoing process.

Earthquake Program Looking Forward-1997

There exists a critical need to introduce and train professional engineers and architects how to properly implement seismic design in relationship to the new state building codes. Our goal is to develop a training agenda with qualified personnel to conduct such a program, which will be a first of its kind.

Complete the Boston Pilot Earthquake Loss Study and develop a plan to establish priorities for mitigation.

Upon completion of HAZUS, when it becomes nationally available we plan to introduce it and assist in its usage to all cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth. The goal is multifold:

- Establish broader awareness of earthquake risks and hazards.
- Establish “state of the art” facts in regard to a serious earthquake.
- Establish realistic short and long term mitigation priorities.

Terrorism Project

Terrorism Project

Overview

Recent events in the United States have caused us to take a closer look at terrorism and how it affects us. In the past, public outcry and government response to terrorist incidents committed against U.S. Civilians, military, government officials, or property (at home or abroad) tended to be short lived. Typically, an event produces a short period of anger and outrage lasting a few days, or, perhaps, a few weeks. There is often a call for tougher federal action and better security measures, but little is accomplished. The Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency, along with the Executive Office of Public Safety, have taken the responsibility of bringing to the Commonwealth a Comprehensive Terrorism Awareness Program.

In 1996 MEMA took on the responsibility to promote terrorism awareness. MEMA worked with the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety, the Massachusetts Fire-fighting Academy, the Massachusetts National Guard, and the Massachusetts State Police. Together we created an anti-terrorism packet which was sent out to all of the emergency management agencies in the 50 states. Enclosed in the packet was an anti-terrorism video, training materials, and note cards with tips on how to protect yourself from becoming a victim of terrorism.

Area Activities

Area I Activities

Major Achievements—1996

- January Blizzard.
- February—held two storm reimbursement briefings, approximately 82 communities attended. Full scale exercise held at the City of Lowell.
- June—three day All Hazard Conference-over 1,000 attendees.
- July—Revere Beach Centennial.
- September—Seabrook full scale exercise.
- October Flood—three counties (Essex, Middlesex, & Suffolk) were involved in major flood damage.

Looking Forward—1997

- July 20, 1997, Marblehead event, involving the USS Constitution en route from Boston to Marblehead Harbor. Several political dignitaries and approximately 200,000 people.

Area II Activities

Major Achievements—1996

- October Flooding—Full response by Area II staff. Federal Disaster Declarations.
- Area II Director and staff coordinated with Braintree school superintendent to move the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant Reception Center from Weymouth Naval Air Station to Braintree High School.
- School outreach program conducted in several Area II communities.
- Area II conducted a fundamental course for radiological monitors.
- Workshop on Emergency Management.
- Conducted statewide Public Safety Fair.
- Hurricane Awareness Workshops in Brockton, Norwell, and Martha's Vineyard.
- Local Director's meetings and RACES drills held throughout the year.

Area II Activities

Looking Forward—1997

- Conduct statewide Annual Public Safety Fair.
- Radiological monitoring course will be held in Onset.
- Area II staff will participate in traffic evacuation meeting with Cape Cod Red Cross, Mass State Police, and local emergency management Directors.
- Area II staff will participate in Hurricane Janice Exercise.
- Area II staff will participate in Amtrak/Abington Mass Casualty Exercise.
- NOAA weather radios will be presented to most area communities.
- Local Directors meetings and RACES drills will be held throughout the year.
- Area II will conduct several ICS/EOC Interface Workshops.
- Conduct Hurricane Workshops in several selected Area II communities.
- Implement new CEM format at Area II and local community levels.
- Disseminate disaster recovery information and encourage local public safety officials to complete FEMA training.
- Re-implement North Star program.
- Provide additional training in the area of flooding, earthquakes, and hazardous materials.
- Outreach to less active local emergency management programs.

Area III Activities

Major Achievements—1996

- Training and exercises were conducted in Western and Central MA. Over 300 public safety officials were trained in HAZMAT Awareness and Operations.
- Thirty-seven Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Workshops were conducted with local public safety officials.
- Snowstorm reimbursement affected ALL communities in the Commonwealth. The City of Springfield received over \$225,000.
- Weather alert radios were distributed to schools in Worcester County.
- In May of 1996, the first Multi-Agency Training Exercise was conducted in Sturbridge, with a Mock Tornado Exercise with over 350 participants.

Area III Activities

Looking Forward—1997

- Drills and exercises will be conducted in February, March, April, and May of 1997 for the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant. Seven communities will participate and over 275 public officials will be trained for these events.
- In 1997, training and exercises will be conducted in Western and Central MA. Over 150 public safety officials will be trained in HAZMAT Awareness and Operations.
- In September 1997, a workshop in Emergency Management will be held in the City of Northampton. A large crowd of over 200 participants is expected to attend.
- Weather alert radios will be distributed to schools in Worcester County. The radios will be used to alert school officials on warnings/advisories from the National Weather Service (NWS).

MEMA

Major Events

1996

Public Safety Fair

All Hazard Conference

Public Safety Fair

The sixth Annual Public Safety Fair was held on May 18, 1996 at the South Weymouth Naval Air Station. Attended by over 13,500 participants, the fair, entitled "Safety Fest '96," featured events that promoted public safety and emergency management awareness, including displays and demonstrations.

Displays were set up by state and local emergency management agencies, Massachusetts State Police, Southern Baptist Convention, Seventh Day Adventist, American Red Cross and the Civil Air Patrol.

The Public Safety Fair was also an awards ceremony conducted by A. David Rodham, then the Director of MEMA, Tom Rodger, the Area II Director, and John Pappas, the Area III Director.

Some highlights of the event were a Safety Beetle Bug parade, a police officers bike race, a skydiving show, a K-9 and Jaws of Life demonstration, a HAZMAT spill simulation, and an appearance by the New England Revolution Soccer Players.

All Hazard Conference

The 1996 All Hazard Conference was held June 26—28 at the World Trade Center on Boston's waterfront. Over 1,400 individuals attended this conference which included an impressive compilation of speakers, a demonstration program with displays from both the public and private sector and an extensive array of vendors.

Major topics for both the speakers and demonstrations included Terrorism, Hazardous Materials, Emergency Medical Services, Incident Command Training, communications and weather. The Terrorism program addressed both domestic and international issues with speakers from the FBI, New York City Police, and the military. The Weather program featured speakers from local agencies as well as an impressive contingent from the National Weather Service. The Emergency Medical Services topics included presentations on planned disaster response and workshops dealing with chemical contamination. Communications, one of the most important links during an emergency, was addressed by speakers from Florida who spoke of their innovations since Hurricane Andrew, and the improvements they have made. Mitigation was also a hot topic with speakers from FEMA and DEM discussing how a community can plan and implement effective projects to reduce the damages from future disasters.

The spirit of cooperation and teamwork was evident throughout both the planning and implementation of this major event. Many agencies provided numerous hours of manpower to make this conference a huge success. The staff of MEMA worked for many months to ensure the conference was well planned and executed. The other New England states that offered their assistance were also greatly appreciated. The United States Army and Coast Guard provided assistance as well as the numerous federal, state, and local agencies that were involved. The presence of FEMA Director James Lee Witt provided the conference attendees with a demonstration of his commitment to the emergency management programs in Massachusetts.

Partners in Public Safety

Secretary of the Commonwealth State Emergency Response Commission Mass. Emergency Management Team

Secretary of the Commonwealth

William Francis Galvin
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Secretary of the Commonwealth

The Secretary of the Commonwealth's Office is responsible for the custody of the state seal, the administration of elections, maintenance of public records, filing and distribution of regulations and public documents, corporate registration, recordings of appointments and commissions, the storage of historical data, the preservation of historic sites, and information and referral on all aspects of state government.

William Francis Galvin, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, implemented the Emergency Citizen Information Service in conjunction with the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency in February of 1996. Over 50 volunteers from the Secretary's Office participate in this program. The participants from every division in the office attend periodic training and exercise sessions scheduled in cooperation with MEMA staff.

Recognizing that often times during a disaster, local police, fire and emergency management departments are inundated with non-emergency calls from concerned and frightened citizens, this service was created to handle non-emergency, informational calls. Citizens are provided with weather updates, local road and school closings, shelter information, assistance in utilizing government resources during the recovery stages of an emergency and other pertinent information. This service provides citizens with a place to turn for information as well as comfort during a traumatic period.

Secretary of the Commonwealth

During the October 1996 Floods, the emergency phone service was operated for a five day period, at one point for forty-eight hours straight during the height of the floods. Over 5,000 calls were handled during that period from citizens all across the Commonwealth. The calls ranged from near emergencies to requests for general information. The service was able to take a great deal of pressure off local police, fire, and emergency management officials. While MEMA and other state agencies were able to tend to the response and recovery needs caused by the floods, the Secretary's Office was able to lend an ear to the many citizens who lost their homes and businesses.

State Emergency Response Commission

(SERC)

SERC

Overview

The purpose of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) is to coordinate:

- The Super-fund Amendment Re-authorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III training.
- Technical assistance and outreach activities.
- Designating local emergency planning districts.
- Appointment and coordination of local emergency planning committees for each district.
- Review of local emergency plans.

SERC aims to establish a system for receiving and processing emergency release reporting, required information and inventories from covered facilities, and requests from governmental officials or the public for information.

SERC is intended to increase state and local emergency response capabilities. As of now, Massachusetts response capabilities include: 120,000 emergency responders statewide (police, fire, EMS, public works, etc.) , 400 HAZMAT technicians, 6 regional HAZMAT teams, 3 city HAZMAT teams (Boston, Springfield, Cambridge), and \$14 million to support regional HAZMAT response teams.

Another major SERC project is the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Certification Process.

This process is designed to be a management tool for LEPCs and the SERC and also to simplify the process of SARA Title III requirements. While the LEPC Certification Process is not an enforcement tool, it allows for regional or single community LEPCs, and for all LEPCs to be evaluated equally.

SERC

Overview

Some other SERC projects include:

- SERC bylaws and policy positions.
- Regionalizing LEPCs—Priority of funding.
- EMS/Hospital training programs.
- Liability protection for responders and LEPCs.
- Rewriting model LEPC HAZMAT Response Plan Guidance.
- Water source protection—watersheds, river notification systems, water spill response training.

SERC MEMBERS

Voting Members:

MA Fire Chiefs Association
MA Department of Environmental Protection
MA Department of Public Health
MA Emergency Management Agency
MA Highway Dept.
Member of Environmental Organization
Trucking Association
MA Chiefs of Police Association
MA Department of Fire Services
Member of Public
MA Association of HAZMAT Technicians
(3) Members of LEPCs
MA State Police
Associated Industries of MA
MA Chemical Technology Alliance

Non-Voting Members:

Criminal Justice Training Council
MA Municipal Association
Office of Emergency Medical Services
Member of Professional Firefighters of MA
Member of MA Call/Volunteer Firefighter Association
MA Bay Transportation Authority
MA Turnpike Authority
Member of State Legislature
Attorney General

Massachusetts Emergency Management Team

(MEMT)

MENT

Since it is the responsibility of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to preserve the health and welfare of its citizens in the event of emergencies or disasters by ensuring the effective deployment of services and resources, Executive Order No. 144 was created to organize an institution which could efficiently handle these duties. The institution is known as the Massachusetts Emergency Management Team. The Secretary of Public Safety through the Emergency Management Director, acts as the State Coordinating Officer in the event of emergencies and natural disasters and is responsible for the coordination for all activities undertaken by the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions in response to the threat or occurrence of emergencies or natural disasters. This coordination shall be carried out through and with the assistance of the Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency and Office of Emergency Preparedness, as provided under the Acts of 1950, Chapter 639, as amended.

Each agency designated as an Emergency Response Agency by the Director of Emergency Management will assign a minimum of two persons to act as liaison officers between the agency and the Emergency Management Agency and Office of Emergency Preparedness in order to coordinate resources, training, and operations within the agency. To the extent that training and operational requirements dictate, the liaison officer will be under the direction and authority of the Emergency Management Director for whatever time periods are required.

The focus of MENT is to create and issue a Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan for the Commonwealth that constitutes official guidance for all agencies and political subdivisions of the Commonwealth in the event of an emergency or natural disaster.

MEMT Members

State Agencies:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ■ Administration & Finance | ■ MA Environmental Police |
| ■ Attorney General's Office | ■ Dept. of Environmental Protection |
| ■ Aeronautics Commission | ■ MA Fire Academy |
| ■ Division of Banks & Loans | ■ Division of Fisheries and Wildlife |
| ■ Division of Capital Planning and Operations | ■ Flood Hazard Mgmt. Program |
| ■ Citizens Information Service | ■ Food and Agriculture Dept. |
| ■ Secretary of the Commonwealth | ■ Food and Drug Division |
| ■ Coastal Zone Management | ■ Forest and Parks |
| ■ Capital Engineering and Waterways | ■ Highway Dept. |
| ■ Communities and Development, E.O. | ■ Health and Human Services |
| ■ Consumer Affairs, E.O. | ■ Industrial Accident |
| ■ Correction | ■ Insurance Division |
| ■ Dam Safety | ■ Labor, E.O. |
| ■ MA Office of Disability | ■ MBTA |
| ■ Education | ■ MBTA Police |
| ■ Economic Affairs | ■ MA Housing Finance Agency |
| ■ Elder Affairs | ■ MA Turnpike Authority |
| ■ Employment and Training | ■ Mass Port Authority |
| ■ Emergency Medical Service | ■ Medical Examiner |
| ■ Energy Resource | ■ Mental Health |
| ■ Environmental Affairs | ■ Mental Retardation Dept. |
| | ■ MDC Flood Control and Navigation |

MEMT Members

State Agencies Continued:

- MDC Watershed Mgmt.
- MDC Control Services
- MA National Guard
- NIAT Team-Radiation Control Division
- OMIS
- Personnel Administration
- Procurement and General Services
- Public Health
- Public Safety, E.O.
- Public Utilities
- Dept. of Transitional Assistance
- Rehabilitation Commission
- Social Services
- MA State Police
- Transportation and Construction
- Waste Prevention
- Water Resources
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Water Supply
- MA Water Resources Authority

Federal Agencies:

- U.S. Coast Guard
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- Defense Logistics Agency-Defense Contract Management District-East
- Food and Consumer Service U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
- FAA
- FEMA
- FEMA-RMEC
- Army Readiness Group Devens
- National Disaster Medical Systems
- National Security Emergency Preparedness
- National Weather Service
- U.S. National Park Service
- The Geotechnical Group, Inc. (TGG)
- REMEC Rogers Benefit Group
- River Forecast Center
- U.S. Dept. of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Urban Search & Rescue Task Force

MENT Members

Volunteer Agencies:

- American Red Cross
- Civil Air Patrol, MA Wing
- Christian Reform World
- Salvation Army
- MA Fair Plan
- On Site Academy

Utilities:

- Boston Edison
- Commonwealth Electric
- NYNEX
- New England Power Service Electric
- Eastern Edison Co.
- Western MA Electric
- Cellular One

Miscellaneous:

- Weather Service Corp.
- NEDRIX
- Society of American Military Engineers
- Shawmut Bank, N.A.
- John Hancock Mutual Life
- VOAD
- Greater Boston Food Bank
- Norfolk Associates (HAZMAT)
- Fidelity Investments
- World Wide Drying, Inc.

Photographs

Photographs



Changing of the Guard
Peter LaPorte, Katy Bellemare, A. David Rodham



A. David Rodham, William F. Weld, Peter LaPorte

Photographs



Director Witt and Peter LaPorte
meet for the first time.



Full Field and Staff Cookout

Public Safety Fair Photographs



Area II Director
Thomas Rodger

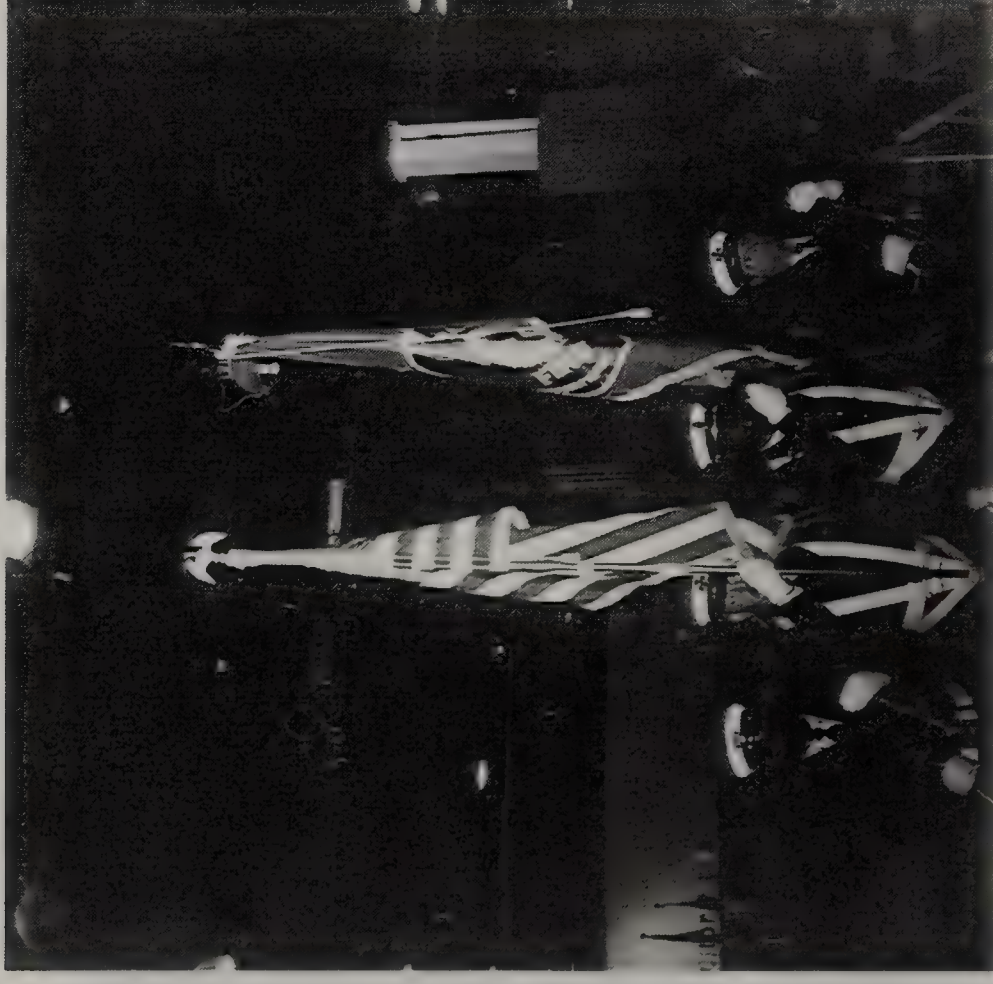


The Safety Beetle Bugs

All Hazard Conference Photographs



Governor A. Paul Cellucci, Undersecretary A. David Rodham,
Adjutant General Raymond Vezina, Senator Richard Moore



Colors are posted at the first
All Hazards Conference

Damage From a Micro Burst in Area II



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Legal Aspects of Emergency Management

General

The basic Emergency Management Legislation in Massachusetts is **Chapter 639, Acts of 1950, as amended**, which became effective July 20, 1950. This will remain in force until terminated by joint resolution of the Massachusetts House and Senate. This Legislative Act has been codified into the General Laws of the Commonwealth, Chapter 33 Appendix, Sections

13-1 to 13022. Additions/amendments/changes can be found in the Pocket Editions of the Appendix to the Chapter of the General Laws.

The Governor of Massachusetts delegates, by law, to MEMA the responsibility to provide the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities related to any disaster above and beyond the ability of local government to properly handle. MEMA in turn, activates state, federal, and private agencies to staff the State EOC in Framingham and assign various response tasks within the resource capability of the responders. (Executive Order #144)

The Governor may take executive actions including the declaration of a Governors State of Emergency. The main responsibility of the Governor is to assure that preparedness, response and recovery operations are carried out by the state emergency office and the appropriate state agencies. The Governor is also responsible for assuring the people of the Commonwealth that the emergency is his top priority and that he is doing everything possible to provide assistance. The assurance to the public that aid is oncoming is crucial to maintaining the public's confidence in the Governor's operational decisions.

In emergencies when the Commonwealth's resources are not sufficient, the Governor may also request a Presidential Disaster Declaration. (PL99-288 Sect. 401)

Governor's State of Emergency Procedures

A Gubernatorial Declaration is made when it becomes necessary for the Governor to assume command (direction and control) for the efficient utilization of the total resources of the Commonwealth, in order to mitigate the effects on people or property of a large-scale threat, emergency or disaster. Such situations confronted the Commonwealth during the "Blizzard of '78," Hurricane Gloria (1985), Hurricane Bob and the "No Name Coastal Storm" of 1991, as well as the October 1996 floods.

A Declaration of Emergency by the Governor because of a disaster does not mean that the state will provide financial assistance to cities and towns affected by the disaster. **There is no disaster fund available to the Governor or the State Director of Emergency Management.**

Such financial assistance may, however, be made available by vote of the Legislature consequent to the declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor, because of a disaster. Examples of such Legislative actions can be found in the case of the Berkshire Tornado of 1995 and the Franklin County flash flood of 1996. At times, the Legislature has provided financial assistance when the community has declared a State of Emergency, such as in the case of the Greenfield micro-burst of 1994.

State of Emergency Procedures

What is the impact of a local Declaration of Emergency? What outside assistance is available or forthcoming?

- Elements of the Commonwealth's laws dealing with community financial requirements as a result of a local emergency are: **Section 31 of Chapter 34 of the General Laws, Section 19 of Chapter 40 of the General Laws, and Sections 31 and 33B of Chapter 44 of the General Laws.** These allow communities to assist themselves immediately by incurring financial liabilities in excess of existing appropriations, because of extreme emergency involving the health and safety of persons or property. Implied in these laws and reinforced by established practice is that the extraordinary nature of some community emergencies warrants a Declaration of emergency by the duly elected or appointed local chief executive.
- **A Governor's or Local Chief Executive's Declaration of Emergency does not directly affect the operations of private enterprise.** A Declaration may be accompanied by a request to stay off the roads, to release employees early, or to request a staggered arrival at work in order to promote public safety, but such action is usually in the form of a request, not an order. In extreme circumstances, roads may be ordered closed to all but emergency traffic such as occurred during and immediately following the "Blizzard of '78."

Federal Assistance

Operational and financial recovery assistance may become available from the Federal Government following a disaster, similar to the federal assistance received during and after the October Flood of 1996. It is predicated upon a Presidential Declaration of Emergency of Disaster and requires the Governor's Declaration of Emergency, with written justification that the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions have inadequate resources to cope with anticipated or existing consequences of the emergency or disaster.

One major difference is that the President, under the provisions of Federal Public Law 93-288 has a disaster relief fund; the Governor does not.

Staff List

MEMA Headquarters

Staff List

Executive Office

Peter G. LaPorte
Katie Bellemare

Administration

Bud Iannazzo
Helen Rapport

All Hazards Coordinator

John Smith

Communications

Steve Finks
Steve Staffier
Joe Walsh
Mark Grady
Greg Anderson

Computers

Rich Wentzel
Bill Perry

Disaster Recovery

Cris McCombs
Lorraine Eddy

Fiscal

Ken McBride
Elza Monteiro
Judy Whitcher
Beverly Drover
Beverley Hagermen

Nuclear Safety Division

Doug Forbes
Jim Muckerhide
Jeff Guertin
Bryan Clain
Kay Fox

Operations

Jerry Meister
Rosa Rodriguez

Planning

Vinnie Bucci
Stacey Carver
Judy Kazunas
Judy Durand
Don Remark

SERC

John Tommaney

Supply

Fay Stewart

Training

Joan Roche
Don Carlton
Barbara Legatowicz
Jude Sartori

Public Information Officer

Arlene Margolis

MEMA Area Offices

Staff List

Area I

Kevin Tully
 Frank McManmon
 Mike Philbin
 Linda Lecuyer
 Fran DeNicola
 Linda Bloom
 Kathy Perreault

Area I Director
 Sector Director
 Planner IV
 Planner II
 Planner II
 Word Process Operator

Area II

Thomas P. Rodge
 Douglas Forbes, Jr.
 Corinne Pelletier
 Joseph Connors
 Alfred Slaney
 John Galvin
 Dale Sena
 Diane Brown- Couture
 Mary Ivens

Area II Director
 Sector Director
 Administrative Assistant
 Planner IV
 Planner II
 Planner II
 Word Process Operator
 Planner IV
 Planner I

Area III

John Pappas
 Cynthia A. Turek
 Brian Sullivan
 Bruce Augusti
 Kenneth Plumley
 Robert Hayward
 Joyce Crochiere

Area III Director
 Administrative Asst.
 Sector Director
 Sector Director
 Lead Planner
 Planner
 Word Processor Operator

